2 Mental or intellectual power; as an inherent faculty or as developed; [a] talent, a mental faculty. MLME.

G. BERNARD SHAW wants capacity to relish what true piety is. ISAIAH BERLIN *The Hedgehog and the Fox* Intellectual capacities called 'insight' and 'intuition', ...

3 Legal competency or qualification. LME.
Legal capacity: see LEGAL adjective.

†4 A containing space or area; a void; a cavity. MME–M18.

5 An ability, power, or propensity for some specified purpose, activity, or experience; a susceptibility, a possibility. (Foll. by *of*, *for*, to do.) M16.

DRYDEN To deprive them of the capacity of ever relaming. ...
S. BURTON We are endued with Capacities of action, of happiness and misery. H. L. MENCKEN These men have no interest about his physical capacity for the job. M. SMITH It was within the capacity of his ship to execute it. J. BRONOWSKI It was not that Eve had ever laid a hand on her but that the capacity was there.

6 A position, a condition, a relative character. M17.

G. K. CHESTERTON 'The King ... preferred it in his capacity as host my critic. C. GARRETT I was working for Him ... in a secretarial capacity. ...

▸ **B** *attrib.* or as *adjective*. That reaches or fills maximum capacity; fully occupying. M20.

Times Lit. Supp. Both the play and film are now drawing on capacity houses in London. *Punch* Business was capacity when-ever we went. ...

cap-à-pie /kapəˈpiː/ *adverb*. arch. ME.
[ORIGIN Old French *cap a pie* (mod. *de pied en cap*).]
From head to foot, fully (armed, ready, etc.).

caparison /kəˈparɪs(ə)n/ *noun*. How arch. or hist. ME.
[ORIGIN Ultimately Spanish *caparazón* (from *capa* cloak) + *-ison*; Spanish *caparazón* is diminutive of *capa*, both from CAPA.]
1 An ornamented covering spread over a horse's saddle or harness; hist. (in pl.) a horse's trappings. E16.
2 *transf.* A set of clothes or ornaments, an outfit. E16.

caparison /kəˈparɪs(ə)n/ *verb trans.* E16.
[ORIGIN French *caparçonner*, formed as CAPARISON *noun*.]
Put trappings or magnificent clothes on. E16.

capataz /kapaˈtaθ/ *noun*. Pl. **-taces** /-ˈtaθɛs/, **-tazes** /-ˈtaθɛs/. E19.
[ORIGIN Spanish, lit. 'boss', from Latin *caput* head.]
In Spain or Spanish-speaking America: an overseer, a superintendent, a boss.

cape /keɪp/ *noun*[1]. LME.
[ORIGIN Old French & mod. French *cap* from Provençal (= Spanish *cabo*) from Latin *caput* head.]
▸ **I** 1 A headland, a promontory. LME.
▸ **II** *spec.* 2 **the Cape**, some familiar headland, esp. (the province containing) the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa. M17.
3 More fully **capeskin**. A soft leather made from South African sheepskin. E20.
COMB.: **Cape Barren goose** [*Cape Barren*, an island in Bass Strait, Australia] a large Australian goose, *Cereopsis novaehollandiae*, which has a short black bill that is almost covered by a swollen waxy yellow cere; also called *cerapteh* (goose); **Cape bonnet** *S. Afr.* formerly made from wires in the Cape; canada bonnet; **Cape buffalo**: see BUFFALO *noun* 1a; **Cape cart** *S. Afr.* a two-wheeled hooded open cart; **Cape chestnut** a southern African evergreen tree, *Calodendrum capense*, of the rue family; **Cape Cod** *Horse* (designating) a type of rectangular house with a steeply pitched roof, characteristic of Cape Cod, Massachusetts; **Cape Coloured** *S. Afr.* a person of mixed ethnic descent, living in the province of Western Cape; **Cape cowslip** = LACHENALIA; **Cape daisy** a yellow-flowered plant of the composite family, *Arctotis stoechadifolia*, native to southern Africa and widely introduced as an ornamental; **Cape doctor** *S. Afr.* a strong south-east wind; **Cape Dutch** *noun & adjective* (*a*) (*noun*) the early Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope; (*b*) Afrikaans (regarded as a dialect of Dutch); (*b*) (*adjective*) appertaining to the Cape Dutch; spec. designating a style of architecture characterized by gables and whitewashed walls; **Cape fox** a fox, *Vulpes chama*, with a silvery-grey back, occurring in the drier areas of southern Africa; **Cape gannet**: see GANNET 2; **Cape gooseberry** a S. American physalis or ground cherry, *Physalis peruviana*; the edible round yellow berry of this plant; **Cape honeysuck(le)**, **Cape hunting dog** = *hunting dog* (*b*) *s.v.* HUNTING; **Cape ivy** = CAPE PLUMBAGO; **Cape jasmine**, **Cape jessamine** gardenias; esp. *Gardenia jasminoides*, native to China; **Cape leopard** *horse*: see *Cape pied* adjective; **Cape Malay**: see MALAY *adjective*; **Cape marigold** a mesembryanthemum, esp. *Dorotheanthus bellidiformis*; **Cape pondweed** a southern African aquatic plant, *Aponogeton distachyus*, with two spikes of fragrant white flowers; **Cape primrose** = STREPTOCARPUS; **Cape sable** *S. Afr.* any of various fishes; esp. = **GEELBEK** *capesalmon*: see SALMON 3 above; **Cape smoke**, see SMOKE *noun* 9a; **Cape sparrow** a dark-coloured sparrow of southern Africa, *Passer melanurus*; **Cape-weed** any of various plants; esp. *Arctotis*, *Cotula*, & *Osteospermum*.

cape /keɪp/ *noun*[2]. MLME.
[ORIGIN from Provençal *cape* (= Old French & mod. French *chape*) from late Latin *cappa*: see CAP *noun*[1].]
1 A short (formerly also a long) sleeveless cloak; a fixed or detachable part of a longer cloak, coat, etc., falling loosely over the shoulders from the neckband; spec. the red cloak used by a bullfighter. M16.
Burberries cape: see BURBERRIES 1.
2 *transf.* A growth of feathers or hair suggesting a cape. 19.
▸ **a caped** adjective having a cape, wearing a cape. M16. **capeless** *adjective* E19.

cape /keɪp/ *verb*. ME.
[ORIGIN Old French *caper* or Old Low German *kapen*, from *kap* head.]
†1 *verb intrans.* ME–M19.
a thrust at/take, put, etc., out, to thrust up head of the plough. *Nautical*. Of a vessel: to veer, to keer. ...

capeador /kapeəˈdɔː/ *noun*. E20.
[ORIGIN Spanish, from *capear* trick a bull with a cape, from CAPA.]
A person who aids a bullfighter by distracting the bull with his cloak.

capeesh /kəˈpiːʃ/ *interjection*, slang (chiefly US). M20.
[ORIGIN Italian *capisci* 2 sing. pres. indic. of *capire* understand.]
Do you understand? Get it?

capel /ˈkeɪp(ə)l/ *noun*. Obs. exc. Scot. ME.
[ORIGIN Old French *cheval* from Latin *caballus*.]
A horse, a mare.

capelan /ˈkapɪlan/ *noun*. Also **capelin**. E17.
[ORIGIN French from Provençal *capelan*, Spanish *capellán*.]
A smelt, *Mallotus villosus*, of northern oceans.

capeline /ˈkapɪlɪn/ *noun*. LME.
[ORIGIN Old French & mod. French from Provençal *capelina*, from *capel* hat (= mod. French *chapeau*).]
1 *hist.* An iron skullcap worn by medieval archers. LME.
2 A woman's hat, esp. one with a wide brim trimmed with feathers. Also, a light hood with an attached cape. L18.

capellane /kapɛˈleɪn/ *noun*. Long obsolete exc. *hist.* Of.
[ORIGIN Late Latin *capellanus*: see CHAPLAIN.]
A chaplain; a keeper of sacred relics.

capellini /kapɛˈliːni/ *noun pl.* M20.
[ORIGIN Italian = little hairs.]
A variety of pasta consisting of very thin strands.

caper[1] /ˈkeɪpə/ *noun*[1]. LME.
[ORIGIN French *câpre* or Latin *capparis* from Greek *kapparis* treated as pl.]
1 A trailing shrub, *Capparis spinosa*, of southern Europe. LME.
2 Usu. in pl. = the flower buds of this shrub, used for pickling and served as a relish or sauce. 16. ▸ The seed pods of other plants, e.g. nasturtium, used similarly; any such plant. *Cf. bean caper* s.v. BEAN *noun*. 16.
3 A kind of second cousin. E18.
– COMB.: **caper sparge** an ornamental poisonous sparge, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

caper[2] /ˈkeɪpə/ *noun*[2]. E16.
[ORIGIN Abbreviation of CAPRIOLE *noun*.]
1 A frisky movement, a leap, a spring; *fig.* a fantastic proceeding. E16.
cut a caper, *cut capers*, *cut up capers*: see *cut verb*.
2 An activity or occupation, esp. a risky or questionable venture; a 'dodge', slang. M19.

caper[3] /ˈkeɪpə/ *noun*[3]. *obsolete exc. Hist.* M17.
[ORIGIN Dutch *kaper*, from *kapen* take away, rob, plunder.]
(The captain of) a privateer; a corsair.

caper[4] /ˈkeɪpə/ *noun*[4]. *colloq.* E20.
[ORIGIN Abbreviation.]
= CAPERCAILLIE.

caper /ˈkeɪpə/ *verb intrans.* L16.
[ORIGIN formed as CAPER *noun*[2].]
Move friskily, skip, dance, (about).

capercaillie /kapəˈkeɪli/ *noun*. Also **-kaily**, **-kali**. M16.
[ORIGIN Gaelic *capall coille* lit. 'horse of the wood': the spelling is derived from Modern Gaelic.]
A large grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, formerly native to and now re-established in the Scottish Highlands.

capernaite /kaˈpaːnaɪt/ *noun*, *arch. derog.* M16.
[ORIGIN from Capernaite in Galilee (Luke 4:31) + -ITE[1].]
A believer in transubstantiation.

capernoited /kapəˈnoɪtɪd/ *adjective*. Scot. arch. L18.
[ORIGIN Unknown.]
Irritable, peevish; muddle-headed; affected by drink.

Capetian /kəˈpiːʃ(ə)n/ *adjective & noun*. M19.
[ORIGIN from Hugh Capet.]
(A member) of the dynasty of French kings founded by Hugh Capet in 987.

Capitope /ˈkapɪtəʊp/ *noun*. Pl. **-ri** /-raɪ/. L16.
[ORIGIN Hebrew *Kaftōr*, from place name = Capitope: see below. Cf. KERETH.]
ANTIQ. ROMAN. A native or inhabitant of Capitope, a region of the eastern Mediterranean mentioned in the Bible but not firmly located. Usu. in *pl.*

caplas /ˈkaplas/, *kap-*/ *noun*. LME.
[ORIGIN Latin = you are to take, and person sing. pres. subjunctive of *capere* take.]
LAW (now chiefly *hist.*). A writ or process commanding the arrest of the person named.
caplas ad satisfaciendum and *similar*: see *after* judge-ment, directing the imprisonment of the defendant until the plaintiff's claim is satisfied (abbreviation *ca. sa.*); *caplas in withernam*, *pluries caplas*.

capillaceous /kapɪˈleɪʃəs/ *adjective*. E18.
[ORIGIN from Latin *capillaceus*, from *capillus* hair: see -ACEOUS.]
Hairlike, fibreadlike.

capillair /ˈkapɪlɛː/ *noun*. M16.
[ORIGIN French from Latin *capillaris herba* maid-enhair fern: see CAPILLARY.]
A syrup of maidenhair fern; a syrup flavoured with orange-flower water.

†capillament *noun*. E17–M19.
[ORIGIN Latin *capillamentum* the hair collectively, from *capillus* hair.]
A hairlike fibre, a filament.

capillarity /kapɪˈlarɪtɪ/ *noun*. M18.
[ORIGIN from *capillary* + -ITY.]
Capillary attraction or repulsion; the property of exerting this.

capillary /kəˈpɪl(ə)rɪ/ *adjective & noun*. M17.
[ORIGIN Latin *capillaris*, from *capillus* hair, after Old French & mod. French *capillaire*: see -ARY[1].]
▸ **A** *adjective*. **1** Of or pertaining to hair; hairlike, esp. in tenuity. M17.
2 Of a tube etc.: having a hairlike bore. M17.
3 Of, pertaining to, or occurring in capillaries. E19.
capillary attraction, **capillary repulsion** the tendency of liquid in a capillary tube to rise, recede, as a result of surface forces.
▸ **B** *noun*. **1** A capillary vessel; *esp.* any of the extremely narrow blood vessels which form a network between the arterioles and venules. M17.
†2 A fern, esp. the maidenhair. M17–M18.
▸ **also capillaire** *adjective* L16–17.

capillitium /kapɪˈlɪtɪəm/ *noun*. M19.
[ORIGIN Latin = hair collectively, from *capillus* hair.]
MYCOLOGY. Spore-containing fibrous tissue in the sporangia of certain fungi.

capital /ˈkap(ɪ)t(ə)l/ *adjective & noun*[1]. ME.
[ORIGIN Old French & mod. French from Latin *capitalis*, from *caput*, *capit-* head: see -AL[1].]
▸ **A** *adjective*. **I** Relating to the head.
†1 Of or pertaining to the head or top. ME–M17.
2 Involving loss of the head or life; vitally harmful, fatal. LME. ▸**b** Of an enemy, extremely deadly, mortal. LME–M18.
3 Of a crime etc.: punishable by death. E16.
CAXTON To have capytal sentence & be behedyd. ...
fig: W. H. PRESCOTT In the outset, he seemed to have fallen a capital error. ...
▸ **II** Standing at the head (lit. & fig.).
3 Chief, principal; important, leading. LME.
W. BLACKSTONE The eldest son had the capital fee ... of his father's possessions. T. MALTHUS The cloisters ... of some capital monastery. R. W. DIXON The old tradition ... made Obedience the capital virtue of childhood. ...
▸ **III** 4 Orig. (of a letter or vowel), standing at the head of a page, passage, etc. Now (of a letter), having the form and size used to begin a sentence, proper name, etc. LME.
W. WOLFE CLARKE When Joyce spoke about Dublin he held 'he' as the 'had a capital H'. ...
▸ **a — with a capital A** etc. = similar, but emphatically ... the real or quintessential a —.
5 Of funds, stock, etc.: original, serving as a basis for commercial or financial operations. LME.
ADAM SMITH The capital stock of Great Britain was not diminished even by the enormous expense of the late war. ...
6 Excellent, first-rate. Preq. as an exclam. of approval. colloq. M19.
▸ **B** *noun*. **1** Capital letter. LME.
small capitals: see SMALL *adjective*.
2 The stock with which a company or person enters into business; the total amount of the shareholders' contributions in a joint-stock company; accumulated wealth, esp. as used in further production. ME. ▸**b** The holders of wealth as a class; capitalists, employers of labour. M19.
BURKE You began ill: You set up your trade without capital. F. DARWIN Lack of capital prevented Nat's buying a practice. H. MACMILLAN A widespread desire that ... economic develop-ment should be ... supported by British capital. B. W. HOBSON Here gallant Labour, with nothing to lose but its chains, would fight entrenched and armoured Capital. ...
fixed capital invested in permanent assets such as land, build-ings, machinery, etc. make capital out of (*fig.* turn to account, turn to one's own advantage, organize composition of capital: see ORGANIC *adjective*, *refugee capital*: see REFUGEE *adjective*, *working capital*: available for the actual carrying on of business.
3 A capital town or city. M17.
– SPECIAL COLLOCATIONS & COMB.: **capital adequacy** the statutory minimum reserves of capital which a bank or other financial institution must have available; **capital gain** profit from the sale of investments or property; **capital goods** goods to be used in producing commodities, as opp. to consumer goods; **capital-intensive** *adjective* requiring much use of capital; **capital levy**

EXHIBIT B